FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 November 1980

American Hostages

In an interview following a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council on 14 November, reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said "the hostage issue is an issue that is considered solved from our point of view," and it is now up to the United States to respond. The radio also noted that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said after this meeting that the Majlis considers the hostage issue "quite finished" and is "too busy" to discuss the matter further. AFP reported that in a press conference on 17 November shortly before the start of his Middle East tour, Rafsanjani said it is up to the Iranian Government to handle the hostage question now that the Majlis has stated its conditions for their release. He said a government Special Commission is presently studying the U.S. reply to the Majlis conditions but has reached no decision. President Abdolhasan Bani-Sadr told a reporter in an interview with Budapest television that if President-elect Ronald Reagan accepts the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages, "we will be rid of the issue." However, he said that if Reagan does not accept the conditions, "it means war" and "we will never surrender to America, we will fight."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni attacked politicians and "intellectual pen pushers" for internal squabbling and creating a climate of dissent in Iran in a speech to military academy graduates on 16 November. In his speech, charged by Tehran radio, Khomeyni asked why Iran's leaders remain asleep to threats against the nation's unity and those trying to divide and isolate the clergy and the army. He said there are people in Iran with "calculated plans" intent on crushing Islam. Their first step was to try to disband the army, he continued, and now they are trying to have the clergy withdraw from political matters. Khomeyni criticized directives issued from Qom ordering the clergy not to interfere in these affairs and claiming that "absolute freedom" must prevail. This is not a question of freedom, he said, but part of a plan to attack Islam.

Khomeyni warned his listeners against the newspapers that have joined the attack on the clergy's involvement in political matters and said they either do not understand or are making these attacks deliberately. He asked why Iran's leaders do not stop this "sort of drivel" from being published, adding: "Do you expect me to do this?" Khomeyni said the first people to suffer if these anti-Islamic plans succeed will be the very politicians who have done nothing to stop them.He said the nation's leaders should "wake up to a little," and "not get at one another's throats so much." The ayatollah called on the nation and the government to unite in this critical situation, and he praised the army and the revolution guards for the efforts they were making in the war.

Reaction to Khomeyni Speech--Following Khomenyi's speech, Tehran radio reported a mass demonstration was held in Qom in support of it. The demonstrators passed a resolution that supported the role of the clergy in the Islamic revolution, backed the government's leaders and condemned "opportunists" who are attacking Islam, the radio said. A statement by the Revolution Guards Corps, carried by Tehran radio, also condemned "rumormongering" counterrevolutionaries and fifth columnists who have attacked the clergy for interferring in the war. The statement also warned against propaganda spread by "West-loving liberals" who want to destroy Islam and called on the revolution guards to remain vigilant.

Journalists' Ban Lifted--AFP, citing a PARS report from a "reliable source," said foreign newsmen, including U.S. and British journalists, will be allowed into Iran to confer the war with Iraq. U.S. newsmen were ordered to leave Iran last January.

Support for Qotbazdeh--Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotezadeh addressed a mass rally in Tehran's bazaar on 15 November, according to AFP, and thanked the people for their support after he was arrested earlier for comments against the Voice and Vision, Iran's radio and television network. In reporting the rally, AFP said the mass demonstration voiced support for President Bani-Sadr and protested against those who are trying to monopolize the Voice and Vision.

Iran Foreign Affairs

Rafsanjani Tour--Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani is to visit Syria, Algeria, Libya and Lebanon this week Tehran radio reported, to explain Iran's position in its war with Iraq.

Relations With Jordan--Following a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council on 14 November, council spokesman 'Ali Khamene'i told a Tehran radio correspondent that the council decided to reduce Iran's relations with Jordan from the ambassadorial to the charge d'affaires level to protest "the hostile stance" adopted by the Jordanian Government against Iran in its war with Iraq. The Amman paper AR-RA'Y reported on 17 November that the Jordanian Foreign Ministry has not yet received official notification from Iran of its intention to reduce its level of diplomatic representation. A Foreign Ministry official quoted by the newspaper said Jordan would immediately downgrade its representation to the charge d'affaires level in a reciprocal move once it received the announcement.

Ambassadorial Change Denied--A spokesman for the Iranian prime minister's office denied a report in Keyhan that Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union is about to be replaced. In a statement carried by Tehran radio, the spokesman said the report was "completely wrong" and warned the mass media about false reports. According to AFP, the Iranian envoy, Mohammad Mokri, was recalled in September after expressing his opinion on conditions for ending the war with Iraq.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Bani-Sadr on Fighting--In a wide-ranging interview with a Budapest television reporter at his headquarters in Dezful, President Bani-Sadr acknowledged that the Iranian Government has neglected the training of its armed forces and has weakened the command structure over the past 2 years and that this contributed to Iran's early reverses in the war with Iran. Bani-Sadr said that when the war began, Iran could not meet the threat because of these deficiencies and had to use delaying tactics to gain time to rebuild the armed forces' strength. Now, he said, the armed forces are much stronger, and there are sufficient spare parts in the country to fulfill war requirements if they get the parts to where they are needed. Iran has enough forces to continue the war, he said, and the armed forces will break the siege around Abadan and recapture Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr). Bani-Sadr decried accusations from "certain people" who have begun a "political war" to undermine the morale of the armed forces and weaken the war effort. For security reasons, he added, the Iranian people have not been told the full story of these accusations.

Rafsanjani Interview--In an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, reported by AFP, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said the war between Iran and Iraq "will be long but will end with the fall" of the Iraqi regime. He discouraged any mediation attempts in the war, saying that the mediators must direct their efforts toward Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who started the war. Rafsanjani said that Iran continues to receive arms despite the U.S.-imposed embargo. Regarding relations with the United States, Rafsanjani said Iran is "at war" with the United States, which he claims is the instigator of the conflict with Iraq.

Military Situation--Tehran radio admitted on 16 November that Iraqi forces have penetrated Susangerd and fierce house-to-house fighting is underway. The radio said the Iraqi forces are using "chemical and incendiary bombs" to drive the revolution guards from their positions and that a "mass slaughter" is underway in the city. In another report, PARS blamed the Iraqi advance into the city on the lack of artillery support from Iranian forces. It said casualties on both sides have been heavy. According to Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni received a briefing on the fighting around Susangerd from a revolution guards representative and issued instructions to the armed forces. Tehran radio reported earlier that President Bani-Sadr, after briefing Khomeyni on the war situation, denied to a PARS correspondent that Susangerd is surrounded and claimed that Iraqi attacks have been unsuccessful. According to Tehran radio, the Iraqis began their attack on 14 November under a massive artillery barrage and close air support from Iraqi Air Force MiG's. The Iraqi ground forces continued the attack through the night, the radio said, and moved across the Susangerd-Hamidiyeh axis with tanks and armored personnel carriers. An Iraqi General Command Communique on 16 November, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, reported the Iraqi attack and claimed 430 Iranian defenders had been killed. The Voice of the Masses also reported heavy Iraq shelling of Ahvaz and Abadan and said that all of Abadan's oil reservoirs has been destroyed. It said Abadan has been completely cut off and Iranian forces defending

the city "are gripped with confusion and chaos." Tehran radio countered the claim, saying 500 Iraqis have been killed in fighting around Abadan and the city's defenders are meeting the Iraqi attacks with "unity of command in a coordinated manner." In other fighting, Tehran radio reported sporadic action on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb and Sumar fronts. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported Iranian Air Force strikes on Iraqi targets near Panjwin, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah as well as attacks on advancing Iraqi units around Susangerd.

Military Callup--In a series of announcements reported by Bushehr radio, the Bushehr gendarmerie regiment issued a call for draft-age high school graduates and former soldiers to report for military service. Similar announcements carried by Shiraz radio also ordered draft-age high school graduates to report to Firuzabad and Shiraz gendarmerie regiments for military service.

Iraq

Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, in an interview with the Arab magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, implicitly criticized the Soviet Union for waiting for the outcome of the war between Iran and Iraq to become clear before declaring its support for one side or the other.

Kuwait

Kuwait radio reported a violation of Kuwaiti airspace by Iranian Air Force planes on 16 November in the Al-'Abdali region. The radio said a number of Iranian planes fired missiles into the area, causing slight damage, and were compelled to withdraw after being engaged by ground defense forces. The radio reported that Ar-Rashid on 17 November handed a memorandum to the Iranian ambassador protesting the incident. GNA reported that a Kuwait Government emergency committee will meet to "study the dimensions of the Iranian raid."

Afghanistan

President Babrak Karmal, in a speech to PDPA activists on 13 November, carried by Kabul radio, discussed the need to strengthen the PDPA and intensify the struggle against the "counterrevolution." He said that henceforth the assessment of party membership and evaluation of the activities of party and government cadres will depend not on "previous service or relationships" but on their "active struggle" to realize current objectives and duties of the party. Karmal added that a "large number" of cadres "still do not work as effectively as they should" and that "some of our staff close their eyes" to the possibilities of improving administrative organization. Karmal also said some party members in "high and responsible posts abuse their position and rank" and have indulged in "factionalism, bribery, repression" and other "unsuitable" activities. Stating that the revolution was not undertaken to create a "new rich bureaucratic strata," Karmal announced that the director of "control and supervision" of the PDPA Central Committee will be investigating these problems. Referring to the struggle against "counterrevolutionary" elements, President Karmal gave a positive appraisal of the situation in the east and southeast zone. He also stated that economic relations between the DRA and the USSR have reached a "higher level", and he announced that an electric cable will be run from the USSR to Kabul and that Soviet aid will permit an increase in government employee wages and "reactivate the disrupted economy." Regarding Afghan relations with Iran and Pakistan, Karmal advocated a "peaceful solution" of problems and reiterated the USSR-DRA announcement of 16 October that called for a "businesslike, frank and constructive conversation" with Iran and Pakistan on the basis of Afghan proposals made on 14 May.

Libya

New Citizenship Law--JANA reported on a new citizenship law. It describes Libyan citizens as of "Arab nationality" and permits citizens of any Arab country or people "whose adherence to the Arab nation is proven" and who have entered Libyan territory to apply for "Arab citizenship" and enjoy the rights of citizens of Libya.

Call to Arms--Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland announced a further call by the General Staff Command for former airmen and technicians to volunteer for reenlistment with the armed forces. The General Staff Command, according to JANA, also announced a call for "Arab students" to enroll in military colleges.

Inter-Arab Affairs

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, according to KUNA, reported that a Saudi source has confirmed the 11th Arab summit conference will be held on schedule in Amman and that all Arab countries except Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Lebanon have agreed to attend. Beirut radio noted Lebanon's support for Syria's request for a postponement. The Baghdad newspaper AT-THAWRAH reiterated Iraq's disapproval of the Syrian stand and said Syria "schemes to cause the collapse of the Arab conferences."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 223

17 November 1980

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Minister Announces 16 Nov Attack by Iranian Planes C 1
Emergency Committee Meeting C 1
Official Protest C 1
Messages of Support Received After First Incident C 1
Kuwait Opposes Postponement of Arab Summit C 2

YAR

YAR Supports Scheduled Arab Summit Meeting C 2

EGYPT

MENA Reports Preliminary Investigation Into C-141 Crash D 1
James Leonard Arrives in Cairo for Meetings 16 Nov D 1
Khalil Comments on Reagan Pledges, Israeli Stands D 1
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 13 Nov]
London Editorial Contrasts USSR, U.S. Roles in Egypt D 2
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 13 Nov]
Hamdi Leaves for Tel Aviv for Military Talks D 2
Israeli Autonomy Talks Delegation Arrives in Cairo D 2
Egypt To Open Consulates in Haifa, Beersheba D 3
Iraq, Iran Reportedly Attempt To Involve Egyptians in War D 3
Official Comments on Talks With Romanians D 3
Vice President Leaves for Oman Celebrations D 3
Deputy Prime Minister Leaves for Zaire 17 Nov D 4
Somali Information Minister Arrives for Visit D 4
Disturbances Reported at Asyut University 16 Nov D 4

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communiques 14-17 Nov E 1
Communique No 140 E 1
Communique No 141 E 1
Communique No 142 E 3
Communique No 143 E 4
Communique No 144 E 5
Communique No 145 E 6
Southern Sector Fighting Escalates in Susangerd, Abadan E 7
Susangerd Battle E 7
Sector Commander E 7
Press Report Details Iranian Losses in Equipment E 8
Baghdad Reports Arabistan Youth Operations 13 Nov E 9
Saddam Husayn Receives Cuban Envoy 15 Nov E 9

JORDAN

AR-RA'Y Terms Israeli Border Talks Call 'Propaganda' F 1
Hasan Phones Message of Support to Kuwaiti Heir Apparent F 1
Iraq's 'Aziz Reportedly Welcomes Reagan, Criticizes USSR F 1

SYRIA

Syria, PLO Reportedly Agree on Arab Summit Postponement H 1
Party Official Receives Anti-Iraq Front Command Members H 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

General Staff Command Issues Call for Volunteers I 1
Secretariat Formulates New Arab Citizenship Law I 1

TUNISIA

Security Intensified Due to 'Unusual Movements' in Libya I 4
Foreign Minister Urges Holding of Arab Summit I 4

ISRAEL

Thousands Demonstrate in Jerusalem Against Inflation [POST 17 Nov] N 1
Delegation to Autonomy Talks Leaves for Egypt 16 Nov N 1
Shamir Interviewed Before Leaving for FRG, Norway N 1
Senegalese Conditions for Resuming Ties Reported N 2

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Ethiopia Accused of Subversion in Northeast Kenya R 1
Dissidents Deny Involvement in Northeast Kenya [Radio Kulmis] R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President Dacko Announces Government Reshuffle S 1

CHAD

Habre's Communications With Base at Abeche Threatened S 2
Habre Forces Reportedly on Point of Surrender S 3
Ndjamena Reportedly Surrounded by Goukouni Troops S 3

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President Obian Nguema on Official Visit to France [cross-reference] S 3

WEST AFRICA

CAPE VERDE

Council of Ministers Communique on Guinea-Bissau Coup T 1

GUINEA

PDG Pledges Support, Recognition of Guinea-Bissau Leaders T 1

GUINEA-BASSAU

Prime Minister, Military Officers Seize Power T 3
Paris Radio Report T 3
Arrest of President T 3
New Leader 'Moderate' T 3
Release of Former President T 4
Report on Communique T 4
Commissioner in Swedish Embassy T 5
Briefing of Guinean Envoy T 5
Death of Security Head T 6
Warning by Leader T 6
Relations With Portugal T 6
Curfew in Force T 7
New Council Members T 8
Mauritania's Ould Haydala Ends Visit; Statement Issued T 8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MADAGASCAR

Technical, Economic Cooperation Fact Signed With Vietnam U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Vietnam's Giap Arrives in Maputo on Visit U 1
Machel-Giap Meeting U 1
Dinner Speeches U 1
Machel-Led Mozambique Delegation Visits USSR U 2
[cross-reference]

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Botha Meets French Foreign Minister U 2
Johannesburg Reports Results of South-West Africa Vote U 2

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Threatens To Quit Coalition Government U 3
Death Toll Reaches 51 in Bulawayo Area Violence U 3
Council Elections Postponed in Some Area U 3

KUWAIT

MINISTER ANNOUNCES 16 NOV ATTACK BY IRANIAN PLANES

LD161718 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, stated that at 1620 today a number of Iranian Air Force planes penetrated Kuwaiti airspace and fired missiles [qadha'ifaha] in the Al-'Abdali area. Kuwaiti ground defense forces engaged them and compelled them to withdraw. There were no casualties as a result of the Iranian strafing, but there was some slight damage.

Emergency Committee Meeting

NC161900 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1845 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Nov (GNA)--Kuwait's minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, has said that tomorrow, Monday, the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry will summon the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait to hand him an official protest note on the raid by Iranian aircraft on the Al-'Abdali area this evening.

The Kuwaiti minister told GNA that this raid constitutes a serious encroachment by the Iranian side on Kuwait's sovereignty over its territory.

The minister explained that the emergency committee, composed of seven ministers, will meet tomorrow under His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, the crown prince and Kuwaiti prime minister, to study the dimensions of the Iranian raid.

Earlier today, Kuwait announced that for the second time in several days, the Iranian aircraft raided Al-'Abdali area in northern Kuwait, causing some slight material damage.

Official Protest

LD171032 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid this afternoon summoned the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, Mr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, and handed him a second memorandum of protest against Iranian Air Force planes violating Kuwaiti airspace and strafing the 'Abdali area in the north of the country yesterday afternoon.

The under secretary for the Foreign Ministry handed the ambassador a similar memo last Thursday after an Iranian plane fired a number of missiles at the same area.

MESSAGES OF SUPPORT RECEIVED AFTER FIRST INCIDENT

LD151214 Kuwait KUNA in English 1106 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Nov (KUNA)-- The Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad Saturday dispatched his Finance Minister Abdul al-Rahman Salim al-Atiqi to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates carrying messages to their heads of state.

No details were available on contents of the messages which are believed to be related to a recent rocket attack on a Kuwaiti border post by an Iranian warplane.

Kuwait, which officially protested to Iran over the attack, had received more assurances of solidarity from the Arab countries in case of a likely threat from Iran.

An official announcement said Saturday that Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal telephoned Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'id al-'Abdallah Saturday demonstrating his country's support for this Gulf country against any external threat. Sheikh Sa'id also received a message from Prince Hassan delivered by the Jordanian ambassador here.

Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam made a similar telephone call to his Kuwaiti counterpart Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad expressing his country's concern over the attack, the announcement said.

In Abu Dhabi, the president of the United Arab Emirates reaffirmed his country's support for Kuwait in the aftermath of the Iranian air bombing.

The official radio said that the affirmation was renewed during today's telephone conversation between Sheikh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan and the amir of Kuwait.

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states announced their backing to Kuwait immediately after an Iranian war jet had fired two rockets on 'Abdali border post, near the Iraqi border, last Wednesday.

KUWAIT OPPOSES POSTPONEMENT OF ARAB SUMMIT

LD151429 Kuwait KUNA in English 1202 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Nov (KUNA)--The Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Saturday that there was no change in Kuwait's stand supporting the holding of the forthcoming 11th Arab summit conference in Amman.

He told reporters that Kuwait was behaving as if the conference will be held as scheduled on November 25th despite the present inter-Arab controversy.

Shaykh Sabah received the Soviet ambassador here and said he discussed with the diplomat subjects being debated by the Security Council and attempts to increase its members.

In a telephone call he received today from his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Shaykh Sabah thanked the Syrian officials for expressing his country's concern over the Iranian rocket attack on 'Abdali post last Wednesday.

YAR

YAR SUPPORTS SCHEDULED ARAB SUMMIT MEETING

JN151321 Sana Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] A spokesman for the YAR Foreign Ministry made the following statement to SABA NEWS AGENCY: The YAR Government believes that the current Arab circumstances require the immediate convocation of an Arab summit. Therefore, it considers the holding of the 11th Arab summit on schedule a necessity dictated by these circumstances, so that the Arab leaders can tackle them, adopt a unified Arab stand that will enable the Arab nation to cope with the dangers it is facing and formulate a comprehensive Arab strategy for pooling Arab resources and capabilities by which to check the Zionist aggression and regain the occupied Arab territories.

MENA REPORTS PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION INTO C-141 CRASH

NC150734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text2 Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA)--It has been decided to return the equipment of the U.S. C-141 aircraft, which crashed near Cairo airport at midnight on Wednesday, to the United States for a technical examination.

The preliminary investigation has proved that the aircraft crashed because of an error by the pilot, who attempted to land the plane at a distance of 5 (?km) from the runway.

The Defense Ministry spokesman, Muhsin Hamad, has stated that the aircraft's crash has not affected the landing of other planes. The proof, he added, is that the other members of the U.S. force arrived on board C-141 planes a short while after the incident.

In reporting this today, AKHBAR AL-YAWM adds that the U.S. pilots praised the role of the Egyptian technicians who took part in the landing operations at the airbase.

The bodies of the 13 U.S. soldiers were returned yesterday to the U.S. Dover Airbase.

JAMES LEONARD ARRIVES IN CAIRO 16 NOV FOR MEETINGS

NC161351 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1322 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA)--James Leonard, the alternate leader of the U.S. delegation to the Palestinian autonomy discussions, arrived in Cairo today to represent his country at the tripartite meeting which will be held in Al-Jizah tomorrow, Monday, at the technical level among Egypt, Israel and the United States to discuss procedural steps concerning the preparation for the tripartite summit conference.

The Egyptian delegation to the discussions will include Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, Ambassador Tahir Shash and Minister Plenipotentiary 'Amr Musa. The Israeli delegation will be led by Kuberesky, the director general of the Interior Ministry. The meetings will last 1 day only during which a morning session and an evening session will be held.

KHALIL COMMENTS ON REAGAN PLEDGES, ISRAELI STANDS

LD140953 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Nov 80 p 3

[By Sana' Sa'id]

[Text] Cairo, ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau--National Democratic Party Deputy leader for Foreign Affairs Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that Egypt does not feel apprehensive with regard to the new American administration because statements made during the election campaign are not basically binding on the policy that might be pursued after the new president has taken the oath and moved into the White House.

Dr Khalil said that the Camp David agreements are binding on the three parties that signed them--the United States, Egypt and Israel.

On Begin's reassertions that Israel will continue to adhere to its policy on the annexation of Jerusalem, Khalil said this is an insistence on an erroneous stand that has no legal basis. We do not recognize this law, which violates the Geneva agreements and the UN Charter. He said that Israel cannot impose its view unilaterally or dictate a situation without negotiation.

On what has been said about President as-Sadat's failure to persuade "his friend" Carter to obtain concessions from Israel with regard to the autonomy talks and hence his likely difficulty in obtaining such concessions through Reagan, Dr Khalil said that the implementation of UN resolutions cannot be considered concession, nor can the implementation of the decisions to which the parties committed themselves in Camp David be regarded as concession. Although President Carter made efforts to secure Arab rights, he is known at the same time, as Ezer Weizman put it, to be the American president who has given Israel what no other president before him had given it.

LONDON EDITORIAL CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. ROLES IN EGYPT

LD141147 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Nov 80 p 9

[Editorial: "The Americans in Egypt"]

[Text] Throughout 30 years of Israeli presence on the land of Palestine, despite the billions of dollars which the United States has spent on consolidating the existence of the State of Israel and despite the fact that American aid in the form of sophisticated weapons has always been the reason for the steadfastness of the Israeli military machine throughout numerous wars, the United States has not sent air, ground or naval forces to Israel. This is a point that should be put on record.

During these 30 years, Egypt at one stage assigned the direct protection of Egyptian air space to the Soviet Air Force, with its planes bearing distinctive Soviet insignia. Egypt also at one stage concluded a friendship and cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union and absorbed about 15,000 Soviet military experts in its military forces.

In contrast, it can be put on record also that the United States has made many promises and statements and has taken measures to protect Israel, but there has been no bilateral defense treaty between Israel and the United States.

Now, American ground and air forces are entering Egyptian territories to carry out what has been termed training for combat in Middle East areas. There is no bilateral or even regional defense treaty between Egypt and the United States. The fact is that Egypt, which absorbed the Soviet Army which protected it, is the same Egypt which is now accommodating the American Army, which does not protect it or any other Arab state and which is bound to pounce on the Egyptian people to crush them should the present rule be changed and another government which has no understanding with Israel assume power.

These are the unique political and military paradoxes that have taken place in the years of President as-Sadat's regime. Such antinomies cannot be digested in an area which is seeking to assert its identity and aims.

HAMDI LEAVES FOR TEL AVIV FOR MILITARY TALKS

NC161014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0948 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA)--Maj Gen Muhsin Hamdi, head of the Egyptian side of the Egyptian-Israeli military committee, and his delegation left Cairo for Tel Aviv this morning on a visit of several days to Israel, where he will attend meetings of the military committee. During the meetings the committee will discuss military issues pertinent to withdrawing from Sinai.

ISRAELI AUTONOMY TALKS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC161714 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA)--The Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks, headed by Director General of the Interior Ministry Hayim Kubersky, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 3-day official visit to Egypt.

Kubersky and his delegation will attend the tripartite meeting which will take place tomorrow, Monday, on the technical level between Egypt, Israel and the United States to draw up the preparatory measures for the tripartite summit conference.

EGYPT TO OPEN CONSULATES IN HAIFA, BEERSHEBA

NC150741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0649 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 Nov (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has approved the opening of two Egyptian consulates in Israel: one in Haifa and the other in Beersheba. In reporting this in its Sunday issue, OCTOBER magazine says that Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has stated that Israel is happy with this and that it too will open two consulates in Egypt.

IRAQ, IRAN REPORTEDLY ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE EGYPTIANS IN WAR

NC150636 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 Nov (MENA)--In tomorrow's edition, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that the Iraqi authorities tried to recruit Egyptians living in Iraq to join in the war against Iran, but they all rejected the offer.

The paper quotes a responsible source as saying that Iraq and Iran are trying to involve the name of Egypt in their war. However, this is groundless because Egypt defined its neutral position from the beginning.

The Iranian news agency earlier alleged that Iraqis working for Iran killed 137 Egyptians in an assault on the Basra port.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH ROMANIANS

NC141330 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Tomorrow the Romanian deputy foreign minister, Mr Dolgu, will continue his contacts with Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials. The director of the Foreign Ministry's international organizations, Ambassador ('Umar Musa), has stated Egypt and Romania have agreed on exchanging visits between officials of the Egyptian and the Romanian Foreign Ministries next month in order to discuss means for bolstering cooperation between the two countries in various spheres as well as their respective stances on international issues.

Mr (Musa) added that the discussions held with the Romanian delegation have dealt with the situation in the Middle East. In these discussions, Romania affirmed its support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and Egypt's efforts for achieving an overall peace in the Middle East. Political issues of mutual interest were also discussed--foremost among which were the European security conference, the nonaligned movement and the attempts to discredit it, the U.S. attitudes under the new U.S. administration, the Iraq-Iran war and its repercussions on the situation in the Middle East as well as the situation in Asia.

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR OMAN CELEBRATION

NC170818 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Vice President Husni Mubarak left Cairo for Oman this morning to participate in the celebrations marking the national day of the Sultanate of Oman.

Our reporter has learned that Vice President Mubarak is carrying a message from President as-Sadat to Sultan Qabus of Oman. He is also expected to hold talks with Sultan Qabus on the latest developments in the Middle East, Arab and international issues, the situation in the Gulf and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR ZAIRE 17 NOV

NC171014 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] An Egyptian delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din left Cairo for Zaire this morning to attend the celebrations marking the first [as heard] anniversary of the establishment of the ruling party there. Muhyi ad-Din is carrying a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to Zairian President Mobutu.

SOMALI INFORMATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

NC161855 Cairo MENA in English 1810 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 16 Nov (MENA)--Somali Minister of Information Mohamed Adam Seikh arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a few days visit, at the invitation of Mansur Hasan, state minister for culture and information.

The Somali minister described the Egyptian-Somali relations as eternal and based on friendship and cooperation.

Adam hailed the Egyptian positive attitudes towards the Somali people before and after independence.

Adam expressed the hope that his visit would yield fruitful results concerning bilateral relations, specially in the media field.

DISTURBANCES REPORTED AT ASYUT UNIVERSITY 16 NOV

NC162127 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2104 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] We have received the following statement from the governor or Asyut:

The president of Asyut University has notified us that some of the university students who reside in the university city have tried to cause disturbances inside the city and obstruct some of the workers engaged in building some installations there. The students demanded the amendment of the rules and statutes, which the university had approved, regulating residence in the university city. They tried to instigate their colleagues in some colleges to exert pressure on the university officialis with a view to responding to their demands which contradict with the university regulations, considerations and traditions.

The university council decided today to suspend studies until the end of this week to put an end to the actions of this irresponsible minority which has deviated from the students unanimity and in order to create the suitable atmosphere to complete the remaining installations in the university city. There has been continuous coordination between the president of the university and the governor regarding the adoption of this measure. It concerns us to assert that no violation of the security, deviation from the university regulations and statutes or affecting the good progress of study in the university will be permitted under an circumstances. The office of the district attorney has been notified to investigate this disturbance caused by this minority. Asyut University is also adopting the necessary measures in light of the its statutes.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 14-17 NOV

Communique No 140

JN141750 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Communique No 140 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 14 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With each passing day in the battles of honor and dignity which our armed forces are waging against the racist Persian enemy, our victories increase while he suffers further defeats and sustains fresh and grave losses.

The outcome of the battles this afternoon was as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. This afternoon, our helicopters raided enemy positions in the northern and southern sectors of the theater or operations, inflicting the following losses:

a. Our helicopters raided enemy positions in the northern sector, killing 20 enemy soldiers and destroying 1 mortar.
b. Our helicopters raided enemy positions in the southern sector, killing 19 enemy soldiers and destroying 1 tank, 5 vehicles of various types and 3 armored personnel carriers.

All our helicopters returned safely to their bases.

2. Our units began to purge enemy pockets and infiltrators in the al-Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area in the southern sector of the theater of operations inflicting the following losses:

a. Personnel: 35 killed.
b. Equipment: Two tanks, one vehicle loaded with supplies and three guns of various calibers were destroyed. Two serviceable mortars and three serviceable vehicles were captured.
c. One helicopter was shot down.

3. Our units in the central sector of the theater of operations shot down two helicopters. Thus the total number of planes lost by the enemy today is 11. In sum, the enemy this afternoon lost 74 personnel, 3 tanks, 9 vehicles of various types, 3 armored personnel carriers, 6 guns of various calibers, and 3 helicopters.

B. Our losses:

1. Personnel: 14 martyrs.

2. Equipment: Three vehicles.

II. The air forces: This afternoon, our planes raided enemy military targets north-east of Dehloran, scoring direct hits.

All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 November 1980.

Communique No 141

JN151535 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Communique No 141 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 15 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces continue to mop up the enemy pockets and to destroy his infiltrators in their sectors of operations. The grave losses sustained by the racists Persians in life and equipment are the practical reply to the lies and charlatanism of Khomeyni and his clique about their fictitious victories. These losses confirm that victory belongs to our brave fighters, who are always defending right against falsity and aggression.

The outcome of our armed forces activities last night and this morning is as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. Our units continued to mop up the enemy pockets and infiltrators in Susangerd last night and this morning. The outcome of our battles is as follows:

a. Enemy losses in personnel: 217 killed.
b. In equipment: 16 vehicles of various types, 3 120-mm mortars, 4 antitank launchers, and 4 missile launchers were destroyed. Several stockpiles of supplies were burned. Two missile launchers, a quantity of light weapons and six medium launchers were captured. All are serviceable.

C. One Phantom and two helicopters were shot down.

2. Our losses as a result of the Susangerd battle:

a. In personnel: 11 martyrs.
b. In equipment: Three tanks, one personnel carrier and one trench driller.

3. The outcome of our armed forces activities in the other sectors is as follows:

a. Enemy losses in personnel : 45 killed.
b. In equipment: Seven vehicles, one of which was loaded with supplies, and two 106-mm guns were destroyed.

4. Our losses in the other sectors are as follows:

a. In personnel: 12 martyrs.
b. In equipment: One tank and eight vehicles of various types.

5. This morning, our helicopters raided enemy positions in the southern sector, inflicting the following losses on them: Three river units were destroyed in the Karun River. Several stockpiles of supplies were destroyed. 20 enemy personnel were killed. This makes the enemy's total losses last night and this morning: 282 killed, 23 vehicles of various types, launchers, several stockpiles of light weapons and supplies, 3 river units and 3 planes destroyed or captured.

II. The air forces:

At 0545 enemy planes raided residential areas in Basra. Our ground defenses intercepted them, forcing them to flee.

Our losses as a result of the raid are: Three martyrs and eight wounded among the civilians. A number of houses were demolished as well.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 November 1980.

Communique No 142

JN151759 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1725 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Communique No 142 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 15 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With a firmly entrenched belief in the right of our people and nation to liberation and independence, and in defense of the eastern borders of the Arab homeland, our armed forces continue to engage the racist Persian enemy in battle, destroying him throughout the sectors of operations. Following are the results of our armed forces' activities this afternoon:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. Our helicopters this afternoon raided enemy military targets in the northern sector of the theater of operations, inflicting on him the following losses:

a. Personnel: 23 killed.
b. Equipment: Two personnel carriers, one armored vehicle, six vehicles of various types including one carrying supplies, two armored scout cars, one mortar, several fortified defense positions and several ammunition dumps were destroyed. Our helicopters returned safely to base.

2. Enemy losses following our ground forces' activities:

a. Personnel: 12 killed.
b. Equipment: One tank and six vehicles of various types, three of them carrying Khomeyni guards, were destroyed. One helicopter was downed in the southern sector. In addition, an ammunition dump was blown up and destroyed. Consequently, total enemy losses following our ground forces' activities this afternoon amount to 35 killed plus 1 tank; 2 armored personnel carriers; 12 vehicles of various types, three of them carrying Khomeyni guards; 1 field gun; 2 armored scout cars; and 1 helicopter. In addition, several fortified defensive positions, ammunition dumps and a supply dump were destroyed.

B. Our losses:

1. Personnel: Two martyrs.
2. Equipment: One vehicle.

II. The air forces:

A. This afternoon enemy planes raided residential complexes in Irbil Governorate but were forced to flee by our antiaircraft fire:

1. At 1420 enemy planes raided residential complexes in Shirwan Mazin village.
2. At 1430 enemy planes raided Sidikan village.

B. Our losses in enemy raids:

1. Personnel: One martyr and 20 wounded in Sidikan; 14 martyrs and 22 wounded at the residential complexes in Shirwan Mazin village. All are civilians.
2. Several houses and private cars sustained damage.

C. This afternoon our planes raided assembly points of enemy armor and troops northwest of Gilan and destroyed a force estimated at 12 tanks, killing more than 30 enemy troops. All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 November 1980.

Communique No 143

JN161253 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique No 143 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 16 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

In fulfillment of the principles and ideals in which our brave armed forces believe, and in defense of the legitimate rights of our people and nation to sovereignty over our territory and waters, our victorious forces continue with great capability and competence to chase the fear-stricken remnants of the racist Persian enemy and to destroy enemy pockets and infiltrators in all of their sectors of operations, thereby proving the fallacy and charlatanism of Khomeyni and his gang about their alleged victories. Following are the results of our forces' activities last night and this morning:

I. Ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. Our forces continued to chase enemy remnants and to destroy his forces in Al-Khafajiyah [Susangerd], inflicting on him the following losses:

   a. In personnel: Over 430 killed, in addition to 30 others who drowned in the Karkheh River while fleeing from the battlefield.
   b. In equipment: Large quantities of weapons and equipment, including four serviceable vehicles of different types were destroyed or captured.

2. This morning our helicopters raided enemy military targets in the northern and southern operational sectors and inflicted the following losses on the enemy:

   a. In personnel: 15 killed.
   b. In equipment: Two tanks; five different vehicles; three guns, one self-propelled; five fuel tanks in the Abadan area; several ammunition dumps; and some military fortifications were destroyed. All of our helicopters returned safely to their bases.

3. Known enemy losses in the other sectors:

   a. In personnel: Seven killed.
   b. In equipment: One tank; two armored cars; four vehicles, three of them packed with equipment; and two mortars were destroyed. Two serviceable tanks were seized.

B. In aircraft: Two planes and a helicopter were shot down in the southern sector of the theater of operations. Thus, total enemy losses in the theater of operations last night and this morning are as follows: 482 killed, 5 tanks, 2 armored cars, 13 different vehicles, 5 different guns, 3 planes, 3 fuel tanks, many ammunition and fuel dumps and large quantities of arms and equipment.

C. Our losses:

   1. In personnel: Six martyrs.
   2. In equipment: Five different vehicles, five personnel carriers and five mortars.

II. The air forces:

A. This morning enemy planes raided civilian targets and residential areas. Our ground defenses intercepted them and shot down several of them, as follows:

1. At 0830 they raided the Shuman region in Irbil.
2. At 1015 and 1030 they raided residential areas in Panjwin in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate.
3. At 1345 one plane raided residential areas in An-Nasiriyah.

B. Our losses as a result of enemy air raids were one civilian martyr in Shuman.

C. Our ground defenses shot down two fighter planes; one was seen crashing in Iranian territory in the region opposite Panjwin. The second was shot down in An-Nasiriyah. Thus, enemy air losses today are five aircraft.

D. Our planes raided enemy military targets, inflicting heavy losses on them, as follows:

1. Our planes hit concentrations of enemy vehicles in the region of Khaneh, scoring direct hits.
2. Our planes raided concentrations of enemy vehicles and armor in the region of Abadan, destroying some of them. All of our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 November 1980.

Communique No 144

JN161748 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1720 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique No 144 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 16 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The epics of the vanguard of the Arab nation, the great Army of Iraq, have been continuing for weeks. With unbounded faith and determination, this army is fighting against an ignorant enemy who has cunningly tried to undermine the dignity of our people and nation.

The outcome of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors this afternoon is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. This afternoon, our helicopters raided enemy positions in the northern and southern sectors of the theater of operations, inflicting the following losses:

1. In personnel: 30 killed.
2. In equipment: Six guns of various calibers, three different vehicles, several fortified defense positions and several stockpiles of supplies were destroyed. Direct hits were scored on enemy troop concentrations.

B. Enemy losses as a result of our ground forces' activities this afternoon:

1. In personnel: 11 killed.
2. One helicopter was shot down in the southern sector.

Thus, total enemy losses this afternoon are: 41 killed, 6 guns, 3 vehicles, several supply dumps, several enemy troop concentrations and 1 helicopter destroyed.

II. Our losses: One martyr and one personnel carrier.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 November 80.

Communique No 145

JN171135 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1053 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Communique No 145 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 17 November 80]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With unbounded faith in the rights of our people and nation, which the ignorant racist Persian enemy tried to harm, and in defense of dignity and sovereignty, our armed forces continue to chase the enemy remnants and to deal them blows in their operational sectors, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment on them.

The outcome of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and this morning was as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. Our troops continued to mop up enemy pockets in Susangerd. The enemy sustained a large number of killed, in addition to the following losses in equipment:

a. Twenty-two vehicles of various types were destroyed. Three serviceable vehicles were captured.
b. Two guns were destroyed and one was captured.
c. Twelve river gunboats were destroyed and sunk in the Karkheh River.
d. Eight antitank launchers and 10 missile launchers were destroyed.
e. Large quantities of various supplies, and several fuel pumps were destroyed.
f. Large quantities of arms and supplies and a number of radios were captured.

2. Our helicopters this morning raided enemy armored cars and vehicles in Susangerd and in the Abadan sector, inflicting the following losses on them: One tank, three armored personnel carriers, three vehicles and one excavator were destroyed. Five enemy personnel were killed, in addition to the casualities inflicted on several enemy troop concentrations.

3. The enemy's losses as a result of our units' activities in the other sectors:

a. In personnel: 35 killed.
b. In equipment: Two vehicles, one gun, one tube launcher and a stockpile of military supplies were destroyed. Three serviceable tanks were captured.

This makes the total known enemy losses yesterday evening and this morning: 40 killed, in addition to several enemy personnel killed in Susangerd; four tanks; three armored personnel carriers; 30 vehicles of various types; one excavator; 12 river gunboats; one tube launcher; eight antitank launchers; 10 missile launchers; in addition to large quantities of light weapons, various supplies and radios.

4. Our losses:

a. In personnel: 18 martyred during the Susangero operation, and 16 martyred in other sectors.
b. In equipment: Three tanks, two of which were destroyed in Susangerd; six vehicles of various types and three military posts.

II. The air forces:

This morning, our planes raided enemy military and economic targets in the Ahvaz sector, inflicting grave losses on them. Our planes returned safely to the homeland, except for one which went down south of Ahvaz due to a technical problem. We hold the Iranian authorities responsible for the safety of its pilot.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 November 1980.

SOUTHERN SECTOR FIGHTING ESCALATES IN SUSANGERD, ABADAN

Susangerd Battle

TA170650 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Reports over the last 3 days from both Iraq and Iran have made it increasingly clear that the fiercest clashes have been taking place around the Iranian border town of Susangerd. The Iranians appear to be fighting desperately to prevent the complete loss of the town. Our special correspondent in Baghdad, Jeffery Wearam, has just sent us this report:

[Begin recording] There is evidently a major battle centered on Susangerd, the extending to Ahvaz. The Iraqis claim to have killed 650 Iranian troops in Susangerd over the weekend, while Iranian sources admit they have been under heavy long-range artillery bombardment in Ahvaz. The Iraqis claimed a month ago that they had captured Susangerd, and they described the current fighting as a continuation of mopping-up operations. They say they have destroyed Iranian rocket bases, ammunition dumps, trucks and antitank guns, as well as shooting down a Phantom and two helicopters. The communiques suggest it is the heaviest fighting in the Gulf war for some days, and it could be the prelude to an all-out assault on the main targets in the southern sector, Ahvaz and the oil-refining city of Abadan. An Iraqi general told me Abadan is surrounded and could fall this week.

In Baghdad it is widely thought that President Saddam Husayn is keen to secure some substantial military gains before he attends the Arab summit meeting due to be held in the Jordanian capital, Amman, next week. However, there is skepticism here over some of the Iraqi claims. For example, they say they have shot down 432 enemy aircraft since the war began. Yet according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies the Iranians had 445 combat aircraft, and only about half were serviceable at the outbreak of hostilities. [end recording]

Sector Commander

JN150517 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0300 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The commander of the southern sector has asserted that our valiant armed forces in the sector inflicted grave losses in life and equipment on the Persian enemy during the battles that raged yesterday.

In a statement to the INA team, the commander said that the racist enemy lost his balance due to the blows dealt by our valiant heroes, who have faith in their just demands and legitimate rights to full sovereignty over our land and waters.

The commander added that our helicopters carried out a number of sorties in the Abadan sector, inflicting grave losses on the enemy. Our helicopters managed to blow up stockpiles of supplies and arms, kill a large number of enemy personnel and destroy personnel carriers and armored cars.

The commander asserted that our forces, which are advancing toward Abadan, shelled the enemy positions with heavy artillery to force him to succumb to our legitimate rights. He said that our armed forces are in full control of the situation and that they are continously destroying every reinforcement the enemy is bringing to the area.

The commander said that the enemy units in Abadan are gripped with confusion and chaos now that all approaches to Abadan have been cut off. He pointed out that Abadan can no longer be an oil center, for all of its oil reservoirs have been destroyed.

The INA team witnessed yesterday how our heavy artillery were shelling enemy positions and fortifications in the Ahvaz sector. Flames were seen rising from the town.

Frontline sources asserted that several parts of the industrial town were destroyed.

Several officers and soldiers of the sector told the INA team that the Persian enemy is gripped with confusion and chaos as a result of the successive victories scored by the forces of right and liberation. They expressed their determination to continue to deal blows to the enemy and to inflict grave losses on him, until he succumbs to our just demands and legitimate rights to sovereignty over our land and waters.

PRESS REPORT DETAILS IRANIAN LOSSES IN EQUIPMENT

JN151708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA)--A press report has pointed out that since the beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian war in September up to the 10th of this month, the Iraqi air defenses shot down 432 aircraft, including 87 helicopters. Among these planes 276 went down in Iraqi territory.

The report, published in today's ATH-THAWRAH weekly supplement, said that 57 planes went down in At-Ta'mim Governorate in northern Iraq, 43 in Baghdad Governorate and 40 in Al-Basrah Governorate in southern Iraq. The rest of the downed planes crashed in the other governorates and theaters of operation.

The report added that the worst day in the history of the Iranian war flights was 23 September when 67 planes were downed. It was called the day of missiles. The report also cited the capture of two helicopters: one in Al-Basrah Governorate and the other in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate in northern Iraq. In addition, two jumbo planes were destroyed at Mehrabad International Airport in Tehran.

The report revealed that the Iraqi forces destroyed 663 Iranian tanks in the theaters of operations. These included a large number of tanks with advanced technology and special infrared systems.

The Iraqi forces also captured 136 serviceable tanks, which were towed from the battlefield to Iraqi territory; 22 excavators; 218 vehicles of various types; 261 guns of various sizes, including self-propelled guns; 22 serviceable missile launchers; and huge quantities of ammunition for various kinds of weapons.

The report also said that during their operations, the Iraqi forces destroyed 21 fortified military positions, 10 bridges, 427 vehicles of various types, 131 sea vessels of various types including 2 frigates, a mine sweeper and 7 warships. More than 39 airports and military bases were destroyed, in addition to 6 electric power stations, 32 military observation posts and 31 oil installations, plus a large number of oil storage tanks and fuel tankers.

BAGHDAD REPORTS ARABISTAN YOUTH OPERATIONS 13 NOV

JN152012 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] The Arabistan Youth have carried out a number of heroic operations against charlatan Khomeyni guards and forces in various parts of Arabistan [Khuzestan].

1. On 13 November 1980, groups of Arab youth carried out attacks against the magian enemy in the Qosbeh-ye Mani'at, Salman and (Al-Mardudur) Khvo'in regions. Their targets were Khomeyni guards and enemy military units. The attacks resulted in 45 racists killed and many wounded. In addition six Khomeyni guards personnel carriers were destroyed. The groups returned to base with the following losses:

A. Two martyrs.
B. Five were wounded and were transferred to safe places.

2. Also on 13 November 1980, other groups attacked charlatan Khomeyni guards patrols in Kut Sheykh region, killing 15 racists while the rest fled, leaving behind some light weapons, which the youth managed to carry to their bases.

3. Three Arabistan Youth groups each consisting of 15 fighters, confronted charlatan Khomeyni guards and forces who tried to infiltrate the regions liberated by Saddam Husayn's troops along the Karun River, inflicting on them the following heavy losses:

A. Twelve charlatan Khomeyni guards were killed.
B. Five soldiers were killed and seven others, including an officer, were wounded.
C. Two vehicles were destroyed.
E. Five G-3 rifles and quantities of ammunition were seized.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES CUBAN ENVOY 15 NOV

JN152140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2130 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Nov (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received here tonight Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister and envoy of Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonaligned movement.

During the meeting, a review was made of the efforts being exerted by the nonaligned movement to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict in order to reach a peaceful settlement that guarantees Iraq's legitimate rights.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister; Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy prime minister and defense minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; and the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

The Cuban envoy arrived in Baghdad the day before yesterday.

AR-RA'Y TERMS ISRAELI BORDER TALKS CALL 'PROPAGANDA'

JN160821 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Sheer Propaganda," AR-RA'Y says: A matter for surprise is the statement made yesterday by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in which he called upon Jordan and Israel to enter into talks to determine the border between them, as the cease-fire line is the only current border.

It is obvious that this statement, which the Israeli foreign minister made to a West German paper, is part of the large-scale campaign waged by Israeli propaganda to pretend the world that the Palestine question no longer exists or that it has become a secondary issue in the region.

AR-RA'Y adds: The Palestine question is the core of the Israeli-Arab dispute. Both Shamir and the world know that. Thus there is no need for useless arguments, because the road to a just and comprehensive solution, in accord with UN resolutions and the world community's will, is obvious. This solution is represented in Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, particularly Arab Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinians' right to establish their state on their land.

As long as Israel refuses to follow the peace course to which there is no alternative, and as long as it prefers aggressions and conspiracies against the Arab issue and the Palestinian rights, represented in the so-called autonomy talks, any call for talks to determine borders remains sheer propaganda, which has no place in the region or in any place in the world.

Jordan, which has refused to involve itself in the Camp David accords despite the efforts exerted to include it; Jordan, which is committed to the pan-Arab line and which is preparing to make a success of the Amman summit, is fully aware of the real meaning behind this propaganda call by Shamir.

HASAN PHONES MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO KUWAITI HEIR APPARENT

JN151433 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 15 Nov (PETRA)--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan telephoned Kuwaiti Heir Apparent His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah today and conveyed His Majesty King Husayn's greetings to Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. He also emphasized Jordan's stand by the side of fraternal Kuwait and its support for it in every sphere. The conversation also dealt with the strong fraternal relations between the two countries.

IRAQ'S 'AZIZ REPORTEDLY WELCOMES REAGAN, CRITICIZES USSR

JN151948 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, has asserted that the presence of a powerful U.S. president in the White House, like President-elect Ronald Reagan, could be much better than the situation under his hesitant predecessor.

Interviewed by the Paris-based Arab magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, Tariq 'Aziz accused the Soviet Union of adopting the British method: waiting and watching the outcome of the Iraqi-Iranian war. Tariq 'Aziz said: The Soviets are now waiting for the outcome of the fighting on the battlefront before they decide on which side they will stand.

'Aziz added that despite the U.S. embargo Iran has received great amounts of spare parts for its fighter planes via the Netherlands and North Korea as well as various other quarters.

SYRIA, PLO REPORTEDLY AGREE ON ARAB SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT

JN131650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1145 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the Political Department of the Executive Committee; and Salah Khalaf, Muhammad Ghunaym, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid and Sa'd Sayil, Fatah Central Committee members.

During the meeting a review of the general Arab situation and Arab relations was made. Viewpoints were identical on the danger of holding the Arab summit conference in the present circumstances and on the need to work for the creation more of a suitable atmosphere for rendering the summit conference a success and having it emerge with results that will serve the Arab cause.

They also discussed the security and political situation in the Lebanese arena and the measures that have been taken to protect the cohesion of the nationalist forces and strengthen them.

PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES ANTI-IRAQ FRONT COMMAND MEMBERS

JN151732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, at noon today received members of the command of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq on the occasion of the front's establishment.

Comrade al-Ahmar discussed with the front members Arab developments in general and the current situation in Iraq in particular. He also reviewed with them the front's role in saving the Iraqi people from the ordeal they are experiencing under the reign of agent, fascist and dictator Saddam Husayn. Comrade al-Ahmar expressed satisfaction with the front's establishment and the proclamation of its charter to the progressive fronts in the country and the various national movements, fronts and parties in general.

During the meeting several members of the front command who represent the member-parties and nationalist powers delivered speeches. They expressed their great appreciation of the stand of Syria, the president, the people and the party and their support for the struggle of the Iraqi people and their parties and nationalist powers in establishing a democratic and progressive Iraq opposed to imperialism, Zionism and reaction and in securing a prosperous life for the Iraqi people so they may take part in the Arab nation's fateful battle against the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary enemy.

The speakers also called for strengthening relations and cooperation with the progressive national front in Syria and with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the front's leader, to serve our common objectives. They underlined the front's determination to continue the struggle and to establish a strong popular collaboration with the Syrian progressive national front to enable the Iraqi front to achieve the objectives of the charter in establishing a free progressive Iraq that is completely linked with the Arab nation and its struggle to build the united socialist Arab society.

LIBYA

GENERAL STAFF COMMAND ISSUES CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

LD141914 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Nov

[Text] Here is an announcement concerning the acceptance of Arab volunteers:

Out of the revolutionary unity role undertaken by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in its capacity as the nucleus of unity, the state of all Arabs, in affirmation of the right of every free Arab to have the honor of defending the Arab nation, liberating its soil and saving its sanctities from the desecration of the imperialist presence and out of the belief of the great 1 September revolution that the hour of deliverance has drawn near and that it is time for this nation to waken from its slumber and rise in the face of the intruding foreigner, the General Staff command calls on all Arab airmen and technicians whose military service has been terminated for one reason or another to volunteer or service in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Armed Forces. They will have the opportunity of receiving sophisticated and advanced training in preparing for the major battle of the Arabs, the battle of freedom, honor and dignity.

The call of the jihad has been issued. The day of victory is near. Heed the call of duty and rise to defend Arab honor and Arab dignity.

SECRETARIAT FORMULATES NEW ARAB CITIZENSHIP LAW

LD152140 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Nov (JANA)--In implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of people's congresses which held their extraordinary session between 23-30 shawwal 1389, coinciding 2-9 September 1980, the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress has drawn up the following citizenship law:

Law No 18, 1980 regarding citizenship. General People's Congress. In implementation of the resolutions and recommendations made by people's congresses during the extraordinary session held between 23-30 shawwal 1389, coinciding September 2-9, 1980, the following law has been formulated:

First article:

The Arab nationality is that to which citizens of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah belong.

Second article:

The Arab nationality is the right of any Arab entering Libyan territories and wishing to obtain this citizenship. Those considered as being Arabs for the purpose of the application of this law are the following:

A) Holders of citizenship of any Arab country.

B) Those whose adherence or parents' adherence to the Arab nation is proven.

Third article

This law does not apply to Palestinian Arabs.

Fourth article:

Arabs who obtain Arab citizenship according to this law will enjoy the rights of citizens of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, be responsible for the same responsibilities in accordance with laws of the Jamahiriyah.

Fifth article:

It is possible to grant Arab citizenship under conditions and situations stated by the bylaws of individual categories listed below:

A) Those who have Arab mothers married to citizens not of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

B) Highly specialised scientists with experience in fields needed by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

C) Alien women married to Arabs holding Arab citizenships, on condition their foreign citizenship is dropped. The secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice can prevent the granting of Arab citizenship for justifiable reasons. He also has the right to withdraw the Arab citizenship from those who have not been married for a minimum period of two years.

Such women do not lose their Arab citizenship at the conclusion of their marriages unless they get married to foreigners, made their normal residence abroad, or regained their foreign citizenship.

Children of alien women holding Arab citizenship by virtue of their marriages to citizens of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from other marriages will not be granted Arab citizenship.

Sixth article:

A woman with Arab citizenship who marries an alien can retain her Arab citizenship unless she desires to take up her husband's citizenship.

Any woman experiencing this particular situation can, however, regain Arab citizenship should her marriage be, for any reason, terminated, by informing the General People's Committee secretary of justice of her desire, provided that she drops her alien citizenship.

Seventh article:

The Arab citizenship of Libyan citizens is ascertained upon producing a valied certificate of citizenship. The granting of Arab citizenship to other individuals is made upon a decision taken by the General People's Committee upon the recommendation of the General People's Committee secretary of justice.

Arab citizenship is only granted after the applicant forgoes his previous citizenship.

Eighth article:

Anyone holding an Arab citizehship loses his citizenship if he decides to acquire a foreign citizenship (?unless) permitted to do so by the General People's Committee for Justice.

If the father of a family loses his Arab citizenship all his children who are under legal age likewise lose their citizenship. However, they can regain their Arab citizenship by notifying the secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice the year they reach legal age.

Ninth article:

It is possible to withdraw the Arab citizenship from a non-Libyan national who has acquired his citizenship in accordance with the above law, or the citizenship law Number 17 of 1954, and its amendments, during the first ten years from the date of acquisition.

A) If he is convicted of a felony or misdemeanor.

B) If he is involved in non-Arab activities against the interests of the Arab nation.

C) If he resides outside Libya for two consecutive years during the first ten years of acquiring the Arab citizenship without a reason acceptable to the General People's Committee.

The decree for withdrawing of Arab citizenship does not apply to the wife or the children unless specifically stated by the withdrawal decree.

The Arab citizenship can be stripped of the following:

A) Traitors. Traitors are those sentenced for crimes of nonallegiance to the nation, the great Al-fatah revolution and to the Arab nation when outside the country.

B) Those who have entered the military service of foreign countries without the express permission of the pertinent authorities in Libya, when found outside the country.

C) Those who are considered as being Zionist, either through visiting (Israel) or working at any time for strengthening (Israel) either materially or morally.

D) Those found guilty of evading military service and residing abroad.

E) Those who have acquired the right to political asylum in a foreign country.

F) Those convicted of smuggling funds and living abroad.

G) Those residing abroad and working for the interests of foreign countries. Furthermore, those who have invested their money in any foreign country after the declaration of war by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah with this country or countries or the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

H) Those who renounce the Islamic faith.

I) Those who do not return to the homeland after ending the work or study for which they had gone abroad.

J) The conditions for forfeiture of citizenship in accordance with articles A,B,D, E,F,G,I and J apply only when an Arab citizen residing abroad is called upon to return to the homeland and declines to do so. Citizenship will be stripped six months after such notification unless credible reasons are accepted by the General People's Committee. If any such persons refuse to receive such notification, then such notification, shall be made in the official gazette and shall be binding.

The stripping of citizenship shall neither apply to the wife nor to the children.

Eleventh article:

The decree to withdraw or annul a citizenship is issued by the General People's Committee upon a recommendation by the General People's Committee for Justice.

Twelfth article:

The executive order of this law is issued by a decree from the General People's Committee:

Thirteenth article:

All previous rulings violating the rulings of this law are henceforth revoked. Until the decrees and bylaws of this law are issued the current bylaws will be considered binding if they do not conflict with this law.

Fourteenth article:

This law is to be published in the official newspaper and comes into effect from the date of its publication.

The General People's Congress, 21 tholhijja 1389 (after the death of the prophet) corresponding to 4 November 1980 A.D.

TUNISIA

SECURITY INTENSIFIED DUE TO 'UNUSUAL MOVEMENTS' IN LIBYA

LD151446 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Tunis, 15 Nov (TAP)--Tunisia recently has been intensifying security measures demanded by the unusual movements taking place inside Libya. These measures have been particularly noticed in the security precautions adopted in the capital and in particular the towns of the southern provinces such as Safaqis and Qabis with the aim of facing all possible situations.

In this connection, Driss Guiga, Tunisian minister of the interior, in a reply to a question by the Tunisian AS-SABAH, said that some of the regions close to the country, meaning Libya, "are in a state of clear instability stemming from the choice of sowing anarchy, disorder and instability in the people's lives."

The minister of the interior went on to say: "Naturally, this condition in the neighboring country evokes in us the need for vigilance, caution and to look after the security of the country, since prevention is the best cure. Hence in Tunisia we are living in a state of alert."

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES HOLDING OF ARAB SUMMIT

LD141432 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Tunis, 14 Nov (TAP)--Tunisian Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhodja has made it clear that Tunisia wants the Arab summit conference to be held unless very pressing reasons call for its postponement. Hassan Belkhodja, commenting in an interview carried by the Tunisian paper AS-SABAH on the Syrian memorandum calling for the postponement of the date of the summit, pointed out that the Arab world today is complaining of intractable problems and differences. However, necessity calls for an endeavor to find solutions to these problems, not to avoid them.

Hassan Belkhodja stated that Tunisia is not only for the convening of the Arab summit, it is also for the convening of the Islamic summit set for December so as to increase opportunities to settle differences and find solutions to the complications that have befallen relations among Arab and Islamic countries. AS-SABAH also reported that there is coordination between Tunisia and its Arab Maghreb sisters in this matter.

It has been learned from diplomatic sources in Tunis that seven Arab countries have so far agreed to the convening of the 11th Arab summit in Amman on the 25th of this month. These countries are Jordan, Djibouti, Iraq, Oman, North Yemen, Qatar and Bahrain. Three Arab countries, Syria, South Yemen and Libya, have called for the postponement of the date of the summit.

THOUSANDS DEMONSTRATE IN JERUSALEM AGAINST INFLATION

TA171029 Jerusalem POST in English 17 Nov 80 P 2

[By Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] An estimated 8,000 people demonstrated yesterday outside the prime minister's office in Jerusalem, waving fists, carrying signs and shouting that the government must resign because of the galloping inflation.

The treasury accused the Histadrut Labor Federation, which organized the demonstration, of torpedoing its efforts to stem inflation.

A senior police officer estimated the size of the crowd, who came from all over the country in more than 200 chartered buses.

Placards carried by the demonstrators said the government "shows its face to the rich and its back to the poor." Israel aircraft industries employees advised the government to "resign before you destroy the state."

The main speaker at the demonstration was Histadrut Secretary-General Yeruham Meshel who said the government was responsible for the decline in the real value of workers' wages. "This government is indifferent to the public's mood," he declared.

"Begin go home," some demonstrators called. "Hurvitz go home," others shouted.

"It's not only Hurvitz who is to blame," Meshel told them, "the entire government is guilty." The secretary-general promised to continue the struggle to protect real wages, increase aid to the poor and guarantee full employment.

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Yisra'el Katz said a preliminary calculation indicated the demonstration cost 10 million shekels. "Had the Histadrut transferred that sum to those in need of welfare, it would have been possible to solve a great many of the most oppressive human problems," he said.

But Histadrut trade union department head Yisra'el Qaysar estimated the cost to the federation at between 200,000 and 300,000 shekels.

DELEGATION TO AUTONOMY TALKS LEAVES FOR EGYPT 16 NOV

TA161419 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1250 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 16 Nov--The Israeli team to the autonomy talks will hold discussions with the pertinent Egyptian team on 17 and 18 November in Cairo on the question of whether and how the autonomy negotiations would continue. This was reported prior to the departure of the Israeli team that left for Egypt today aboard a plane of the Egyptian company "Nefartiti".

The Israeli team is headed by Director General of the Interior Ministry Hayim Kubersky and includes the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser, Mrs Ruth Lapidot, the director general of the Justice Ministry, Me'ir Gabay, and adviser to the defense minister, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir. The Israeli delegation will stay in Egypt for several days.

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED BEFORE LEAVING FOR FRG, NORWAY

TA161038 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0935 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 16 Nov--Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir left this morning aboard an El Al plane for Munich to hold meetings with Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Han Dietrich Genscher as part of the first official visit by a Herut foreign minister to the FRG.

Mr Shamir will visit Norway as well and will also make a short stopover in Amsterdam.

In a brief news conference held at the airport, Mr Shamir commented on the talks he will hold in Bonn, noting that they will certainly have an impact on the positions the leaders of the EEC countries will adopt in their upcoming 1 December meeting. Mr Shamir emphasized that the change of administrationin the United States will undoubtedly have a significant influence on the EEC leaders' stance. He added that when he returns from this visit he will know more about the position of all those European leaders toward the European summit in which a resolution is to be adopted on whether or not Europe will pursue a Mideast resolution.

The minister expressed his opinion that an initiative different from the one taken in Venice is possible.

The foreign minister was asked about the autonomy talks scheduled to resume in Cairo on Monday. He made it clear that in his opinion Egypt has no intention of delaying the autonomy negotiations and added that in his estimation the negotiations would indeed resume. He further stated that there are still difficulties in the normalization between the two countries particularly in the economic and cultural fields and said they must be overcome. He felt the difficulties stem primarily from the previous Israeli-Egyptian relations, characterized by hostility lasting for so many years, but added that "there are also subjective difficulties caused by members of the Eyyptian society; even though recently some change for the better could be seen, unfortunately I still cannot point to any real progress."

Replying to questions about the resolutions made in the socialist international deliberations in Madrid, the foreign minister said: "I did not receive a detailed report on those resolutions and I only know what I heard on the radio."

The minister was asked further about Israel's relations with Egypt. He noted in this context the refusal of Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali to come to Jerusalem and said that "one must distinguish between official visits by state figures and the autonomy negotiations." At the same time, he emphasized that Israel regrets this decision by the Egyptian Government and said that Israel may draw conclusions from it.

In response to another question on whether there is any intention of replacing Israel's ambassador to the United States, Efrayim 'Evron, the foreign minister replied that Foreign Ministry Director General David Qimhi will be in Washington in the next few days, but stressed that that visit there has nothing to do with the rumors on replacing Israel's Washington ambassador. "I have confidence in all the representatives of the Foreign Ministry; had I not had full faith and trust in them I would have drawn the proper conclusions."

The foreign minister will visit the Dachau extermination camp, after which he will leave for Norway to hold talks with administration members there as well as with the Norwegian parliament's foreign affairs and defense committee. He will return to Israel at the end of the week.

SENEGALESE CONDITIONS FOR RESUMING TIES REPORTED

TA151259 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Senegal's president, Leopold Senghor, has said that if the Israeli Labor Party returns to power and it becomes evident that negotiations for the solution of the Palestinian problem begin, his country will consider resuming its diplomatic ties with Israel. He said this to MAPAM Secretary Dov Zakin in Madrid.

SOMALIA

ETHIOPIA ACCUSED OF SUBVERSION IN NORTHEAST KENYA

LD151836 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 15 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpts] A statement released today by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance says that problems and crises recently arose in the northeast border district of Kenya. These problems have interfered with the normal life and the general stability of the area and are creating unnecessary and chaotic conditions for the people in the region. It is certain that most of these problems are not the making of the people in the region, who are not involved in the current political struggle in the region. The average citizens of the region, although they have not achieved much progress in their standard of living, have settled down and decided to live in peace and stability in their area.

It appears that the program of creating chaos in Northeast Africa by the Abyssinian regime and those who back it, in cooperation with elements in the Kenyan administration, has destabilized the districts and the region as a whole and has agitated the people of the northeast border district, the aim of which is to create misunderstanding and tension between Somalia and Kenya. Reports from the region indicate that the Abyssinian regime has used stooges and reactionary forces and mercenaries infiltrated from the Sidamo region to create chaos and crises in the region. It is unfortunate that this treacherous plan of the Abyssinians and those who back them has led the Kenyan Government to occasionally believe that the northeast border people are doing this while getting assistance from the Somali Government.

At the same time the Kenyan Government has taken measures which are far from the action that could have been taken against the districts in the region.

The Somali Government has on several occasions expressed its view on the connections between colonial Abyssinia and the crises in the northeast border district, in which the Kenyan people are not involved whatsoever. For that reason, the Somali Government has openly expressed a cooperative approach to any problems that might arise in the region.

Although there has been continued cooperation from the Somali police, the Kenyan police have not reciprocated. There is proof of the above: On 19 March 1980, 7 armed terrorists attacked the police post of (Wade Jir) in the district of (Badade) in lower Jiba region. These armed terrorists, armed with rocket-launchers and light weapons, crossed from the Kenyan border and at the police post killed a police sergeant of the Somali police. In their attack, they disrupted the peace and stability of the people living in the area while at the same time looting 35,033 shillings and 25 cents as well as arms belonging to the Somali police. The bandits fled, except for one who was killed on the spot. The rest, with their arms and loot, were captured by the Kenyan police in Garissa and held for some time. Although on several occasions repeated appeals were made through Interpol for the Kenyan Government to send the criminals to Somalia, the Kenyan Government has not responded.

In such a situation, the Somali Government cannot understand why the Kenyan Government does not openly confront these people and that government, who are behind and who are responsible for the crises in the northeast border district, instead of launching an all-out war against its general republic, which is composed of mostly rural people.

We may ask ourselves: Who benefits from such action by the Kenyan Government? The answer is that it benefits the Abyssinians and their backers who are in no way concerned for the peace and stability of the region and who at the same time are not concerned about the killings of innocent people or the crises but who are only seeking to poison relations between Somalia and Kenya.

The Somali Government once again repeats and emphasizes to the Kenyan Government that the Somali Government is prepared for any measure that might defese and eradicate the crises being caused by the Abyssinian regime, their backers and mercenaries, and to restore the peace and the stability much needed by the general population of the region.

Furthermore, the Somali Government once again pledges its peaceful intentions to cooperate and strengthen the stability and progress of the region, which can only be beneficial to the people in the two countries.

DISSIDENTS DENY INVOLVEMENT IN NORTHEAST KENYA

LD152200 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80 EA

[Ali Barre Jama commentary]

[Excerpt] After losing the battle to the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] liberation movement on the warfront, Afweyneh [nickname for Somali president] has started to fan the flames to a neighboring country. Mogadishu Radio announced that the problems in the northeast province of Kenya have been caused by the SSF. Kenya is a mature state; Kenya is a country that does not follow what others tell it. Kenya has a government that can tell the truth. Kenya is not like Afweyneh's government. Kenya knows the difference between friends and foes. The SSF respects Kenya greatly as a neighboring, brotherly and friendly country. We want to cooperate with Kenya in all fields.

With that, it is not possible for Afweyneh to say that it is the SSF that has created the chaos in the northeast province. Kenya knows that these are baseless lies. Kenya knows that the SSF will not send shifta bandits. The SSF wants no harm to come to Kenya. From that you can see that Afweyneh, having interfered in the internal affairs of all his neighbors, has also sent shifta bandits to Kenya.

We say to the Kenya Government: You know Afweyneh. He has no principles. He is the one who denies what he has done. We beg you to believe that what has happened there has been caused by Afweyneh and his henchmen. The SSF does not want harm to come to Kenya and will never allow such things. I repeat to the Kenya Government and ask the security forces to seek the truth: the bandits' identities, who sent them, and where they came from. I know you will get the truth. I know the Kenyan security forces are competent.

I know you will never believe that the SSF has sent shifta or committed other mischief. You should look at the truth--that the bandits are being sent across the border by Afweyneh and his henchmen.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT DACKO ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

AB170955 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Bangui, 17 Nov (AFP)--President David Dacko of the Central African Republic has completed the most sweeping government reshuffle of three since he came to power 14 months ago at the fall of Emperor Bokassa.

The composition of the new Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Lebouder, announced yesterday, appears a clear attempt to sweep out tainted political figures, bring in young technocrats to reorganize the administration and at the same time liberalize Central African political life.

Missing from the list are several prominent members of the old guard, including former Vice President Henri Maidou (who became unpopular when he held office under Bokassa), former Prime Ministers Bernard-Christian Ayandho and Sylvestre Bangui, and former Minister of State Timothee Malendoma.

On the other hand, Simon Bedaya-Ngaro returns to government as foreign minister. He had resigned after the arrest last year of opposition leader Ange Patasse, a close political ally.

Mr Patasse was imprisoned less than 2 months after Mr Dacko took power in September 1979, in a French-backed coup that ended 13 years of increasingly disastrous Bokassa rule and sent the ex-emperor into exile in Ivory Coast. The government charged that Mr Patasse, a former prime minister under Bokassa, had plotted to seize power with the help of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Libya.

Mr Lebouder, the new prime minister, is expected to be broadly pro-French in his policies. He is 36 years old, French-trained and married to a French woman. Formerly director of the Central-African cotton-producing union, agriculture minister and then planning minister under Bokassa, he was minister of state for planning in the Ayandho government that was dissolved in July.

His appointment was announced on Wednesday, but the full Cabinet was revealed only last night. It includes nine new members.

The full government list is:

Prime Minister	Jean-Pierre Lebouder
Foreign Minister	Simon Bedaya-Ngaro
Minister-Delegate to the President for Defense	Gen Sylvestre Sana
Minister of State for Planning and Finance	Francois Farra Frond
Justice	Simon-Narcisse Bozanga
Territorial Administration	Christian-Dimanche Songuet
Rural Development	Jean Magrondji
Economy	Mathieu Gbapkoma
Information and Culture	Jean-Pierre Kabylo

Employment, Social Welfare	Paul Otto
Posts, Telecommunications	Dieudonne Padoundji-ya Djoua
Health	Jean-Luc Mandaba
Educational Reform	Pierre Sammy Mack Foy
Equipment and Transport	Simon Sakibede
Minister for Government's General Secretariat	Alphonse Blague
Secretary of State for Youth and Sports	Jean Bengue
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Jean-Pierre Kombet
Secretary of State for Planning	Eugene-Celestin Mbedo
Secretary of State for Budget	Albert Goffi
Secretary of State for Commerce, Industry	Guy-Gregoire Guezza
Secretary of State for Equipment	Kezza-Koyangbo Cymossi Etienne

CHAD

HABRE'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH BASE AT ABECHE THREATENED

AB161128 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0755 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 16 Nov (AZAP)--The coalition forces of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) headed by Mr Goukouni Oueddei on Saturday bombarded the area of Ndjamena controlled by the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Mr Hissein Habre with heavy weapons.

There were also reports of small arms and heavy machinegun fire throughout most of the day.

Shelling was particularly intense early in the afternoon, and observers at Kousseri, a small Cameroonian town across the Chari River from the Chadian capital noted that Mr Hissein Habre's forces practically did not return the fire.

For the moment there is no confirmation of the information broadcast by Mr Goukouni Oueddei's partisans to the effect that Mr Hissein Habre's FAN has been besieged in the capital.

One thing is certain: There has been fighting this week between FAN and government forces for control over the Ndjamena-Abeche line, a town in eastern Chad on the Sundanese border, where Hissein Habre's principal rear base is situated. The forces of President Goukouni Oueddei, assisted by the Libyan Air Force, have been striving for several days now to gain control over this town.

However it was learned on Friday from reliable sources in Ndjamena that Mr Hissein Habre had received reinforcements from Abeche. This supply column, it is stated by the same source, arrived in Ndjamena several days late. This supposedly leads observers to believe that Mr Hissein Habre has communication difficulties with his rear bases at the moment.

HABRE FORCES REPORTEDLY ON POINT OF SURRENDER

AB170711 Paris AFP in English 0653 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 17 Nov (AFP)--Rebel forces led by former Chadian Defense Minister Hissein Habre are on the point of surrender, the Libyan news agency JANA, monitored here, reported from the Chadian capital of Ndjamena.

JANA said yesterday that the forces of Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei had completely encircled the town of Kasri, on the Chari River near Ndjamena, and silenced rebel artillery.

Mr. Habre's surrender will not be long, the agency said.

Mr Goukouni's forces had also continued to encircle and shell Ndjamena as well as the town of Abeche in eastern Chad, where Habre units were in difficulties despite reinforcements sent from Egypt via Sudan, JANA said.

NDJAMENA REPORTEDLY SURROUNDED BY GOUKOUNI TROOPS

AB141614 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, 12 Nov (AFP)--The Chadian capital of Ndjamena is now almost completely surrounded by troops of Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, sources close to the Chadian Transitional Government said here today.

The sources, in a telephone call to AGENCE FRANCE PRESS here, said that the road leading east from Ndjamena, which was used as a supply line by the Armed Forces of the North [FAN], led by former Defense Minister Hissein Habre, was now cut.

President Goukouni's troops were pursuing Hissein Habre's men to Biltine about 100 km (62 miles) north of Abeche.

A Goukouni government forces spokesman said that the enemy forces had pulled back to Ati, halfway between Ndjamena and Abeche and the government's aim was to isolate Abeche, 600 km (375 miles east of Ndjamena) which would cut off FAN from their arms supplies brought in from Egypt via the Sudan.

Meanwhile, sources here close to Chadian southern leader Col Abdelkader Wadal Kamougue said that almost 1,000 southern troops had taken up positions around Chagoua from where they were shelling the zone occupied by Hissein Habre's forces.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PRESIDENT OBIAN NGUEMA ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

For reportage on the 4-day official visit of Lt Col Teodoro Obian Nguema Mbazogo to France starting 13 November, see the France section of the 17 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CAPE VERDE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE ON GUINEA-BISSAU COUP

LD160054 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0000 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text of communique issued 16 November in Praia by the Republic of Cape Verde Council of Ministers]

[Text] Having taken cognizance of the coup d'etat perpetrated on the night of 14 November against the constitutional regime established in Guinea-Bissau, and specifically against its president, Comrade Luis Cabral, assistant secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC];

(?Faithful) to the special ties that have previously united the states of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde in the process of national reconstruction with a view to a unity based on the common struggle waged under the aegis of the PAIGC and on the ideals of its founder, Amilcar Cabral;

Aware that the principles on which the relationship between the two states and governments rest have been placed in jeopardy; acting consistently with the principles of respect for the national identity of each of the two peoples and for the sovereignty and independence of each of the two states; aware of its responsibility for ensuring the protection and security of the Cape Verdeans residing in Guinea-Bissua, the ouncil of Ministers of the Republic of Cape Verde, meeting in special session, declares.

A. Its condemnation of the coup d'etat as running counter to the principles that have always guided the PAIGC in resolving any problems arising in its midst;

B. That it reserves the right to revise the position adopted so far in relations between the two states;

C. That it has no wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Guinea-Bissau;

D. That it will take every necessary step with a view to ensuring the return to Cape Verde of those of its nationals in Guinea-Bissau who so wish;

E. That it will continue to guide its actions by the goal of building a free and prosperous motherland for the entire Cape Verdean people as a part of a united and strong Africa.

The government will continue to follow developments closely and will keep the population apprised of all the steps it may deem opportune and convenient to adopt.

The Council of Ministers calls on the entire population of Cape Verde to remain vigilant in the prosecution of their task of national reconstruction. Honor and glory to the memory of Amilcar Cabral. Praia, 15 November 1980.

GUINEA

PDG PLEDGES SUPPORT, RECOGNITION OF GUINEA-BISSAU LEADERS

AB161228 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Communique from the National Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party]

[Text] The National Political Bureau held an extraordinary session on Saturday, 15 November 1980, from 1100 to 1400 under the chairmanship of the secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party [PDG] and supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

It took note of information reaching the comrade secretary general of the PDG from Bissau. From this information, it appears that on Friday, 14 November 1980, at 2100, a revolutionary council took over power in Guinea-Bissau. This council is presided over by Maj Joad Bernardo Vieira, who was acting as prime minister in the deposed government.

On Saturday, 15 November, at 0230, the revolutionary council broadcast its first communique announcing the release of Rafael Barboza and the taking over of power in order to liberate the people of Guinea-Bissau from the injustices of which they have always been victims throughout the colonial period and after the proclamation of the country's independence.

The former president, Luiz Cabral, and some of his principal collaborators have been arrested. Other collaborators on the run are being sought. The taking over of power by the revolutionary council was massively greeted with popular jubilation and enthusiasm by the people of Bissau. A second message reaching Conakry at 1000 states that the new revolutionary council has the situation well in hand and already enjoys the unanimous and enthusiastic support of the people, both in the other provinces of the country and in the capital, Bissau.

In the face of this new situation created in the sister republic of Guinea-Bissau, the national political bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea would like to proclaim its total friendship and its unconditional solidarity with any governing team that really represents the profound aspirations of the people for true independence, complete dignity and profound democratic progress of the continent.

The people of Guinea and their party--the Guinean Democratic Party--are and will always be the loyal allies of the people of Guinea-Bissau in all the trials which their happy and united future will bring about. It welcomes the release of the freedom fighter Rafael Barboza, whose contribution to the political awareness of the masses of Guinea-Bissau was decisive in the outbreak of the anticolonial liberation agitations.

The national leadership of the Guinean revolution and the government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, faithful interpreters of the progressive aspirations of the militant people of Guinea, assure the revolutionary council of Guinea-Bissau of total and unflinching support and at the same time reaffirm unequivocally their firm and constant desire to cooperate in all fields and within the framework of militant brotherhood, equality and mutual respect in order to safeguard the material and moral interests of that country which, before colonization, was only one entity. Conscious of the immense sacrifices of blood spilled before and during the period of colonization and in the period of national liberation, the political bureau will continue to work towards the maintenance of their mutual interests.

The government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, therefore, recognizes the new authorities of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and assures them of its total readiness to work together for the greater wellbeing of their two peoples and Africa.

Ready for the revolution! Conakry, 15 November 1980.

GUINEA-BISSAU

PRIME MINISTER, MILITARY OFFICERS SEIZE POWER

AB151336 Paris AFP in English 1332 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Dakar, 15 Nov (AFP)--A revolutionary council has seized power in the West African Republic of Guinea-Bissau, a Bissau national report monitored here said today. The coup was led by Joao Bernado Vieira, prime minister of the former Portuguese colony, the radio said. The revolutionary council, which took over late yesterday, later urged the country's people to remain calm and stay at home.

A statement from the council, read in French over the radio, said people should not go out onto the streets unless they received specific orders to do so. All communications links between here and Bissau have been cut.

Paris Radio Report

LD151622 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Excerpt] I have just received some details on the coup announced in Guinea-Bissau, a former Portuguese colony of black Africa, near Senegal: A council of the revolution consisting basically of officers has overthrown the regime. This council is headed by Maj Joao Bernardo Vieira, who was the prime minister of the government toppled yesterday. The rebel officers do not seem to have accepted the adoption this week of a new constitution which strengthened the powers of the Guinean President Luis Cabral.

Arrest of President

PA151752 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Dakar, 15 Nov (AFP)--President Luis de Almeida Cabral of Guinea Bissau, toppled in an overnight coup, has reportedly been arrested along with his top aides, well-informed sources here said. The sources said that at the time of the coup yesterday, Mr. Cabral was on the island of Bubaque in the Bijagos Archipelago off the Guinea-Bissau coast, where he owned a small home. An officer reportedly asked him to give up power and remain at the house. Late last night, a revolutionary council headed by principal commissioner Joao Bernardo Vieira seized power in the West African republic. The coup came in the wake of a vote in the people's national assembly on Monday approving a new constitution, which was to come into force on January 1, 1981. Mr. Cabral came to power when the former Portuguese colony declared itself independent in 1973. Portugal granted the territory independence in September 1974.

New Leader 'Moderate'

LD152020 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Report by correspondent Sena Santos]

[Excerpt] I have just arrived from the Guinea-Bissau Embassy here in Lisbon, where the atmosphere is, naturally enough, very tense, with everyone anxiously awaiting news that is late in coming. At the center of the scene at the embassy is Constantino Teixeira, interior minister and the strongman of Guinea-Bissau's security system, caught by surprise while on vacation here in Lisbon by news of the coup. He declined to speak to reporters until he has reliable information.

But I did manage to speak to a native of Guinea-Bissau, a very close relative of ousted President Luis Cabral and also of Amilcar Cabral. He forecast difficulties in the near future:

[Begin recording] The coup is bound to cause the country serious problems, problems of instability. The country may find itself plunged into a situation of instability, characterized perhaps by a lack of trained cadres, because there may be leaders who will not go along with the coup and this may cause complications.

[Question] The leader of the coup is said to be Bernardo Vieira. What do you think of Bernardo Vieira?

[Answer] I cannot comment on that. I do not know what his intentions are, what the plan is behind the decision to stage a coup, and therefore I cannot comment.

[Question] But from your knowledge of Bernardo Vieira, would you call him a radical, a moderate--where would you place him politically?

[Answer] He is a moderate, a moderate person, neither a Moscow satellite nor a.... He takes a nonaligned stance.

[Question] Do you think there will be a change in political course under Bernardo Vieira?

[Answer] I do not think so. I do not think there will be a change in the political course pursued by Guinea-Bissau.

[Question] Then what do you think is behind this coup? Just a few heads rolling?

[Answer] Perhaps. I do not know. I can say no more. [end recording]

Release of Former President

PA151842 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Dakar, 15 Nov--Conakry radio, heard here, also reported Mr. Cabral's arrest, quoting reports from Bissau. The radio added that the former honorary president of the ruling African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), Ralph Barbosa, had been freed from jail by the new regime. Mr. Barbosa was sentenced to death on treason charges in 1977 for collaboration with the Portuguese during the colonial period, but the sentence was commuted to a term of forced labor. Last year, he faced new charges of complicity in an attempted coup by former PAIGC member Malan Sanha, but this trial was adjourned last August.

Report on Communique

LD160342 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpt] There is at the moment no concrete information as to the reasons for the coup or the political aims of the revolutionary council which, led by Prime Minister Bernardo Vieira, has ousted President Luis Cabral. So far, the council has merely reiterated its unswerving fidelity to the principles of nonalignment and of respect for the UN and OAU charters. This was announced in a communique broadcast on Bissau radio and signed by Vitor Saude Maria, member of the council and commissioner of state for foreign affairs in the ousted government.

The communique further states that the Republic of Guinea-Bissau will continue to develop and strengthen friendship ties with all friendly countries and, more especially, with its neighbors, on the basis of international law and the principles of national independence, equality among states, noninterference in internal affairs, peaceful coexistence and nonalignment.

While it is true that this communique says little on the political intentions of the revolutionary council that has taken over power in Guinea-Bissau, there are other factors that may enable us to lift a corner of the veil. We may not be far wrong in saying that the foremost goal of the coup has been to liberate Guinea-Bissau from what may be described as Cape Verde's tutelage. It must be borne in mind that a great many of the leading cadres of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] state machine and armed forces are Cape Verdeans, as is President Luis Cabral himself.

This has always been a source of serious resentment on the Guineans' part. The coming into force of the new constitution giving full powers to Luis Cabral may have been the straw that broke the camel's back. Another reason for the coup may have been the intensification of the border dispute with Guinea-Conakry.

Commissioner in Swedish Embassy

LD161248 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In connection with the coup in Guinea-Bissau on the evening of the day before yesterday [as heard], Vasco Cabral, the commissioner of state for economic development and planning of Guinea Bissau, took refuge in the Swedish Embassy in the capital, Bissau, after being wounded by gunfire. His injury is not fatal. He is not applying for asylum but only seeks protection at the embassy. Tomorrow, he will probably request a residence permit in Sweden.

Briefing of Guinean Envoy

AB161312 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, has received the following message from our ambassador to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Comrade Sako Mohamed:

We have the honor to report respectfully on [words indistinct]. On Saturday, 15 November 1980, at 1100 local time, we were invited to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for a briefing on behalf of the supreme leader of the revolutionary council of Guinea-Bissau, Major Joao Bernardo Vieira, who took over power at 2100 yesterday. The briefing was given by Comrade Victor Saude Maria, commissioner of state for foreign affairs, and this is what he said:

In the supreme interest of the militant people of Guinea-Bissau, and to liberate them from the injustices of which they have always been victims during and after the struggle, we have been forced to take over power with the consent of the people. Convinced of the love (?shown us) [words indistinct] and which sustained us in the most difficult moments of our existence, we expect from (?our elder brother) total support both internally and externally. We, therefore, assure him that never again shall the people of Guinea-Bissau suffer or be victims of any injustice whatsoever. We assure him that the leadership of the revolutionary council will not resort to any (?vengeance). We are sure that in the near future, the brotherly people of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau will do everything to build their two countries, which are linked by blood and history. The national revolutionary council has the situation well in hand. Since last night, we have been witnessing popular support from the people. Ready for the revolution! Signed: Mohamed Sako.

Death of Security Head

AB161412 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 16 Nov (AFP)--The head of Guinea-Bissau's security forces and another leading official were killed while resisting arrest in the coup that toppled President Luis Cabral in that West African republic on Friday, the Portuguese ANOP news agency said here today.

The agency, in a dispatch from Bissau, named the two men as Antonio Buscardini and Otto Schatt, a leading official in the ruling PAIGC (African Party for Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands Independence) Party.

The ousted president himself is understood to be under guard at his official holiday residence on Bubaque Island off Bissau, where an officer had asked him to resign on Friday. Unconfirmed reports said that Umaru Djalo and Joao da Costa, the defense and the health ministers under ex-President Cabral, had been arrested. Transport Minister Manuel Santos had taken flight, the same sources added. ANOP, meanwhile, said that a large number of government officials had been arrested but that, in many cases, this was a preventative measure.

Warning by Leader

LD161952 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The situation in Guinea-Bissau is now becoming clearer. In a message to the people, Bernardo Vieira, strong man of the new regime and president of the council of the revolution, stressed that it has become imperative to put an end to the injustice to which the Guineans have been subjected through the years. Bernardo Vieira warned the population not to take the law into their own hands and called on the armed forces to continue hunting down the traitors. He also urged the African countries in general and Guinea-Bissau's neighbors in particular to refrain from interfering in the country's affairs, thus avoiding embarrassing situations for existing relations.

Luis Cabral, the ousted president, was this afternoon still under arrest in Bubaque Island. However, according to sources of the new regime, he will be allowed to leave the country. Jose Araujo and Constantino Teixeira, two leading members of the ousted regime caught in Lisbon by the coup, will be arriving in Praia, Cape Verde, tomorrow. Today they telephoned Aristides Pereira, Cape Verde president and secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC], declaring their total support for and loyalty to the PAIGC and their profound repudiation of Nino Vieira's coup.

Relations With Portugal

LD162144 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Text] Meneses Cordeiro, Portuguese ambassador to Bissau, today was told by the Guinean authorities that they desire to intensify relations with Portugal. They also pledged to uphold the existing agreements between the two countries. The council of the revolution of Guinea-Bissau today instructed ministers of the ousted government and other senior officials to report to their places of work tomorrow. In a communique issued this afternoon, the council says that this is aimed at ensuring the normal functioning of the administration and adds that the situation of these senior officials will be examined in due course.

Meanwhile, Constantino Teixeira, the former state commissioner for the interior of Guinea-Bissau, has told ANOP that he did not make any telephone calls to Cape Verdi President Aristides Pereira today. He was denying reports from Praia that he had telephoned Aristides Pereira today voicing his absolute support and loyalty to the PAIGC and his profound repudiation of "Nino" Vieira's coup. ANOP reports that ousted president Luis Cabral is now in Bissau. He is said to be under military guard at his Bissau residence. Some reports say that he has expressed the wish to leave for Cape Verde, but it seems that the authorities of the new regime have not yet made a decision on his future. Luis Cabral arrived in Bissau from Bubaque Island escorted by one of the new leaders, Jose Turpin. [passage indistinct]

Curfew in Force

LD170642 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Following last Saturday's coup, a curfew remains in force in Guinea-Bissau and telecommunications have not been resumed. The airports remain closed. Former President Luis Cabral, who was in Bubaque Island with his family when the coup was carried out, is now in Bissau, reportedly under military house arrest. He was flown from Bubaque in an air force helicopter. He was escorted by a small military detachment and by one of the new leaders, Jose Turpin. In Bissau, looking haggard, Cabral left the helicopter with a 12-month old daughter in his arms and declined to make statements to a local radio reporter. There is speculation in Bissau that he has expressed the wish to leave for Cape Verde but that the new regime is yet to decide on the matter.

Some senior officials of the ousted administration have been jailed or placed under house arrest. Such is the case with Francisco Coutinho and Valdemar Oliveira. However, two former officials who have been bitterly condemned by the new leadership are not in Guinea-Bissau. They are Jose Araujo, an adviser to Luis Cabral and author of the draft of the much-attacked new constitution that is seen as the main cause of the coup, and Armando Ramos, minister of trade responsible for food supplies--supplies which had become markedly sporadic of late.

Jose Araujo left Bissau 10 hours before the coup on a private trip abroad. Armando Ramos had left for Lebanon last week on a visit on behalf of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Island [PAIGC]. Reports just received say that Jose Araujo has now arrived in Praia, Cape Verde. Also just arrived in Praia are Constantino Teixeira, minister of the interior and security in the ousted government, and Luis Correia, Guinea-Bissau's director of police. All have condemned the coup carried out by former Prime Minister Joao Bernardo Vieira.

The permanent committee of the PAIGC's national committee has held an extraordinary session in Praia chaired by Secretary General Aristides Pereira. It was decided to convene an extraordinary meeting of the PAIGC national committee, Cape Verde section, to analyze the latest developments. Observer interest has been aroused by the new Bissau leaders stated intention to strengthen ties with all friendly countries, particularly neighboring ones and also those that helped the small country attain independence. It is pointed out in diplomatic circles that the USSR, the GDR, Yugoslavia and Cuba are among the latter, although Sweden--a longstanding PAIGC supporter--and the Netherlands are also in this category.

New Council Members

AB170701 Paris AFP in English 0643 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Lisbon, 17 Nov (AFP)--Deposed Guinea-Bissau president Luis Cabral was brought back to Bissau last night from the offshore island where he had been spending the weekend when he was overthrown on Friday.

The Portuguese News Agency, ANOP, said the 50-year-old ex-president, who was toppled by his prime minister, Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, was flown in by helicopter and armed guards from the island of Bubaque and put under house arrest.

He reportedly wants to go to the Cape Verde Islands, whose government has been closely linked with Guinea-Bissau. The ruling party in each island is the African Party for the Independence of Guinean-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), and the army in each is controlled by the party and not the government.

But the new rulers have not yet decided what to do with Mr Cabral, a Cape Verdean, ANOP said.

The Cape Verde Government has condemned the coup. Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira will address the nation tomorrow in his capacity as secretary general of the PAIGC.

The new ruling revolutionary council is made up entirely of people from Guinea-Bissau, the agency said.

Apart from General Vieira and Foreign Minister Victor Saude Maria, members include National Bank Governor Victor Freire Monteiro, Major Paulo Correia, who actually carried out the mechanics of the coup, as well as senior officers from various military units around the country.

MAURITANIA'S OULD HAYDALA ENDS VISIT; STATEMENT ISSUED

AB150738 Paris AFP in English 0700 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Bissau, 15 Nov (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau and Mauritania expressed concern here Friday over the persisting western Saharan conflict.

The concern was voiced in a joint statement issued at the end of a visit here by Mauritanian leader Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala.

In it, he and Guinea-Bissau Prime Minister Joao Bernardo Vieira called on all parties concerned to collaborate loyally with the OAU (Organization of African Unity) committee of the wise men, charged with finding a peaceful, lasting solution in conformance with OAU resolutions, notably concerning respect for the Saharan people's right to self-determination.

Faced with the fratricidal conflicts which undermine and bring grief to certain regions of the (African) Continent, the communique added, the two nations beseech African governments to give greatest attention to procedures for a peaceful resolution of differences as provided for by the OAU Charter.

In addition, Guinea-Bissau saluted Mauritania's courageous decision to withdraw from the Saharan conflict. It saw the move as a positive contribution toward the return of peace and security.

The two countries also reaffirmed their support for liberation movements in Namibian and South Africa.

MADAGASCAR

TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

AB160758 Paris AFP in French 1058 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Antananariva, 15 Nov (AFP)--A technical and economic cooperation accord was signed in Antananarivo on Friday between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the end of a 3-day official visit by a Vietnamese delegation led by Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, vice premier.

The accord concerns the industrial and agricultural fields, but its exact content was not disclosed. It follows a first accord on postal matters and cultural cooperation signed in 1978. During its visit, the Vietnamese delegation had several talks with high Malagasy officials. General Giap has a long audience with Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka. The Vietnamese delegation left Antananariva on Saturday for Mozambique, which they will visit as part of an African tour.

MOZAMBIQUE

VIETNAM'S GIAP ARRIVES IN MAPUTO ON VISIT

LD152104 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, historic leader of the Vietnamese resistance against the French and North American occupations, arrived in Maputo this morning at the invitation of the Frelimo Party and our government. At Mavalane Airport, General Giap was met by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, party secretary of the central committee for economic affairs. Vo Nguyen Giap is a member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Machel-Giap Meeting

LD152106 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 15 Nov 80 EA

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, received General Giap, who is visiting our country, at the party national headquarters in Maputo this afternoon. The two leaders referred to the common struggle of the Vietnamese and Mozanbique peoples, which has resulted in building socialism in the two countries. At the meeting, the supreme Mozambique leader was accompanied by senior party and government officials.

Dinner Speeches

LD161550 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 16 Nov 80 EA

[Text] President Samora Machel hosted a state banquet in honor of the SRV vice premier, Vo Nguyen Giap, in Maputo last night. In a speech, the Mozambique leader recalled Gen Vo Nguyen Giap's role in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, saying that the general was a man of the contemporary world. President Samora Machel said that during the Vietnamese leader's visit, the two countries would study fields of bilateral cooperation. Replying, Gen Vo Nguyen Giap praised President Samora Machel's efforts in the struggle for peace, independence and progress.

MACHEL-LED MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

For reportage on the USSR visit by a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the country, see the Sub-Saharan African section of the 17 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER BOTHA MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

AB160843 Paris AFP in English 0700 GMT 16 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 16 Nov (AFP)--The Namibian conflict was the focus of private talks here last night between South African Foreign Minister Roelof (PIK) Botha and his French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet, a source close to the South African delegation said. Mr Botha, who arrived here yesterday via London and Brussels, today was to have private discussions with Henry Kissinger, former United States secretary of state and now advisor to President-elect Ronald Reagan.

At a working dinner last night, Mr Botha maintained firmness of principle and restated Pretoria's positions on Namibia, the South African source added. He was reportedly bitterly critical of United Nations' favored treatment given to the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) from the secretary general (Kurt Waldheim) downward. Despite recent reports about a possible venue for a Namibian conference, this was not discussed at the dinner, the source said.

Asked about reports that Mr Botha was employing delaying tactics on Namibia pending Mr Reagan taking office in January, the South African source said: This is totally childish. Why should we be so naive? We have even issued a statement in Pretoria warning against any false hopes of a change in U.S. policy toward us by President Reagan. Mr Botha, who had met earlier with British and Belgian leaders during his current European tour, also met with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Secretary General Joseph Luns, the source added. He stressed that a peaceful solution of the conflict must involve free elections with equal opportunities for all parties. A pro-Soviet regime would be unacceptable to South Africa. Observers believed this marked a hardening of South Africa's position, which contrasted to the relative optimism shown recently at the United Nations. But the Botha-Kissinger meeting could have considerable significance, given Mr Kissinger's position within the team of Mr. Reagan's advisors. They also believed the change in U.S. administrations could influence possible settlement of the Namibian conflict.

JOHANNESBURG REPORTS RESULTS OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA VOTE

LD141614 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] In South-West Africa, the National Party has won the election for the white legislative assembly, which will manage the local affairs of the community. The party, which is led by Mr A.H. du Plessis, has won 10 of the 18 seats in the assembly, while 7 of the seats have gone to the Republican Party, led by the chairman of the territory's council of ministers, Mr Mudge. The Herstigte Nasionale Partie and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party failed to win any of the seats. One result is still outstanding.

ZIMBABWE

NKOMO THREATENS TO QUIT COALITION GOVERNMENT

LD171134 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Nov 80 CA

[Text] In Bulawayo, an angry home affairs minister, Mr Joshua Nkomo, said today that he had no plans to leave Zimbabwe's frail coalition government but would quit if Prime Minister Robert Mugabe made it impossible for him to stay on. Mr Nkomo, fuming over a police raid on a refugee project he is setting up, demanded that Mr Mugabe sack wide-mouthed ministers whom he blamed for stirring freedom-fighter faction violence that claimed 55 lives a week ago.

The minister was speaking to reports at his home in the southwestern city in the heartland of his Ndebele people. His comments further widened his rift with Mr Mugabe, sometime rival and sometime ally in the long freedom struggle for African rule. They seemed intended to warn the prime minister that the veteran nationalist is becoming increasingly disturbed at what he views as insulting behavior by Mr Mugabe's followers.

DEATH TOLL REACHES 51 IN BULAWAYO AREA VIOLENCE

LD131632 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The death toll from the 2-day violence in Bulawayo's western local government areas has now reached 51. A spokesman for the Ministry of Information told the ZBC in Bulawayo that four more people were found dead in a ditch in Luveve this morning. All four had apparently been lined up and shot some time during the ordeal, the spokesman said. More than 400 have been treated for injuries from the violent eruption, although no new cases were reported at Mpilo Hospital today. The situation in the western areas of the city is reported to have returned to normal

COUNCIL ELECTIONS POSTPONED IN SOME AREAS

LD151056 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Nov 80 CA

[Text] The minister of local government and housing, Comrade Zvobogo, today announced the postponement of urban council elections in some sections of Bulawayo and Salisbury and the whole of the Chitungwiza area. Comrade Zvobogo told a news conference in Salisbury that elections in former local government areas in Salisbury and Bulawayo will take place at a date to be fixed. He said elections in former municipal areas in the two cities will take place as already arranged. In Salisbury's wards 1 to 13, elections will take place on 22d of this month and in Bulawayo's wards 1 to 8, elections will take place also on 22d of this month. In remaining wards in both Bulawayo and Salisbury as well as in the Chitungwiza area, elections will take place at a date to be arranged.

Comrade Zvobogo said he has decided to postpone the elections in some sections of Bulawayo and Salisbury and the whole of the Chitungwiza area because of recent disturbances. He said the date for the elections in these areas will be fixed after a careful assessment of the security situation. He said serving officers will continue in office until further notice. Those who will be elected in wards 1 to 13 in Salisbury and wards 1 to 8 in Bulawayo will take office after the postponed elections will have taken place.